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"We favor an international agreement for the limitation of naval forces. Pending such agreement, and as the best means of preserving peace, we pledge ourselves to maintain for the present the policy of building two battleships a year."

One could wish that, instead of adding the pledge to maintain for the present the policy of building two battleships a year, the Progressive platform-makers had had the insight and courage to add the logical sequence of their admirable declaration in regard to an international agreement for the limitation of naval forces, viz., "and we pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to bring about such an agreement at the earliest possible day." That would have given the party a truly progressive plank on which to stand. The two-battleship rider is retrogressive. The party has thereby pledged itself to a policy in regard to battleships which, if it by any chance should ever come into power, would neutralize very largely its desires and efforts in the direction of limitation of naval forces. The addition of two battleships a year to the navy will make the big-navy plague more and more difficult to extirpate. Big battleships and the spirit out of which friendly agreements and peace come have nothing in common.

International Students' Convention at Göttingen.

The growth of international sentiment and of international organization among the students of the German universities in the last two years is something noteworthy. The German universities have for half a century been pre-eminently the resort of students from all nations; but the international movement itself has become strong in Germany more recently than in the other great nations, for the reason undoubtedly that Germany is herself a new nation in the modern sense. There is much ground, however, for thinking that now that the movement has once taken strong hold of the scholars and youth of Germany, its development there may be more rapid and more thorough than anywhere else; and the significance of this for the family of nations would certainly be very great. The exchange professorships at Berlin, the international influence of such men as Professor Lamprecht and Professor Ostwald at Leipsic, and the rapid extension throughout all Germany of the new Society for Völkerverständigung, inspired and controlled largely by professors in the various universities, have undoubtedly done much to affect the thought and feeling of the great student body; but it is really a young American scholar, Dr. George W. Nasmyth, of Cornell University, carrying on his higher studies in Germany, who has given the direct impulse leading to the organization in several universities of international clubs like those already existing in some thirty of our own American universities. Young Nasmyth was the leading spirit in the great Cosmopolitan Club at Cornell, which now has 300 members, and, carrying his enthusiasm to Germany, he prompted the organization of an international club among the Berlin students, which quickly

attained a membership of two hundred. Similar clubs have been established through his initiative in Leipsic, Munich, and Göttingen, and the last week in July there was held in Göttingen a general convention of students from all of these clubs, to discuss the various aspects of the international movement and perfect plans for larger activities in the German universities, in several other of which efforts looking to the formation of international clubs are already under way. The program of this Göttingen students' convention, which has just come to hand here, is most interesting. The social side of things has good emphasis, excursions as far as to Cassel and Eisenach being included; but the striking thing about the program is the serious and definite work for the development of internationalism among the students which it outlines. To Americans the choice of Göttingen as the place for such an international convention is doubly interesting, because it was to Göttingen that American students first repaired in considerable numbers when the movement of our students to the German universities began, now nearly a century ago. It is with Göttingen that the names of Everett, Ticknor, Bancroft, Cogswell, Longfellow, and Motley are all associated. There is prominent reference to these American associations with Göttingen in the program of the recent convention, and the issue of the Göttingen students' journal, which comes at the same time, contains a thorough and most interesting article by Dr. Nasmyth, surveying the development of the international students' movement, which it is to be hoped may be put into English and given circulation here, for we have seen no better account of what is certainly one of the most promising movements of the time.

Editorial Notes.

The Geneva Peace Congress. The dispatches from Geneva say that big preparations are in progress for the Nineteenth International Peace Congress, which is to open there on the 23d of this September and continue during the week. By that time the rush of tourist travel will be over, and "the entire community is laying itself out to give the hundreds of delegates a bumper time in the 'playground of Europe.'" A specially attractive entertainment and excursion program is in preparation. We are sorry that, because of the lateness of the date, the attendance of delegates from the United States will be very much reduced. Several of the peace societies in this country have appointed delegates, but most of them cannot be in Europe so late. Hon. Richard Bartholdt, of the House, and Hon. Theodore E. Burton, of the Senate, have both gone over to attend the Interparliamentary Conference, which opens on the 18th, but neither of them expects to be able to stay for the Peace Congress. Among those who will attend the congress from this side are Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society; Mr. William H. Short, secretary of the New York Peace Society; Mrs. Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League; Mrs. Violet